Engineers vote to stay in

Referendum shows 63% oppose secession

by Pego Brennan

Engineering students have voted 320-180 to remain within the Students' Society.

The turnout, 636 out of 1266 Engineering students was one of the highest ever recorded in the faculty.

After the results of the two-day referendum (held yesterday and Tuesday) were announced, Engineering Undergraduate Society President Alex Beraskow said he would call a meeting of the EUS executive to discuss the results of the vote. Beraskow is also calling a meeting of class presidents for this Friday.

Although he was pleased with the results of the vote, Beraskow, who, along with the rest of the EUS executive, had argued against secession, said that there are large problems in the faculty which must still be ironed out since 37% of the students voting wanted to pull out of the Students' Society.

Secessionists also pointed to the large vote for pulling out, and said changes must come soon in the present structure of the Students' Society.

Secessionists also claimed that Students' Society president Robert Hajaly, had greatly influenced the vote when, at a meeting of the engineers called to discuss secession, he had offered two thousand dollars to the Congress of Engineering, planned for February.

Had the students voted to secede, a constitutional crisis could have arisen. As it now stands, there is no clause in the constitution of the Students' Society to separate from the whole.

Nor is there any such clause in the constitution of the EUS.

In order to secede, an amendment to the constitution would have been necessary. This amendment would have gone before the whole student body, leaving the fate fo the engineers in the hands of non-engineering students.

Of the 636 votes cast, 128 were invalid. This was largely due to a lack of explanation as to the type of marking which should have gone on the ballot. These votes were substantially for secession and would have changed the 63% majority to 58%.

McGILL DAILY

Vo. 58 — No 48 Montreal, Thursday, December 5th 1968, three cents

PSA meets at 1 pm

Faculty accepts offer from PoliSci students

by Robert Chodos

The Political Science Association will probably end its ten-day old occupation and strike today as a result of faculty's substantial acceptance of the most recent student negotiating position.

The PSA will meet at 1 pm in the Union Ballroom.

At a half-hour negotiation session yesterday, political science section Chairman J. R. Mallory announced a new faculty position on the pivotal appointments question that amounted to acquiescence to the students' demands.

Mallory proposed an eight-man appointment committee with two students — to be chosen by the PSA or section — on it, with the committee's decisions subject to review by section, on which students will have one-third representation. Section would have the option of accepting the committee's reports or sending them back for further consideration.

This proposal, which differed only in detail from a student position put forward Tuesday, was quickly accepted by the student delegation.

The other outstanding point of disagreement, the question of a machinery for amending the section constitution, was also wrapped up yesterday, as both sides agreed to a system requiring majority consent of both student and faculty contingents on section.

The agreement was greeted by cheering from the student audience that packed the Physics Building lecture theatre, where the negotiations were shown on closed-circuit television.

The mood both among the negotiators and in the audience had changed completely since Tuesday afternoon's session.

The tension that had marked the previous meeting was gone, and negotiators on both sides were going out of their way to be pleasant.

Except for the faction in faculty, led by Michael Brecher, that had favored a hard line on student representation, everyone seemed relieved.

The first sign that faculty might be giving in to student demands, was the inclusion in the faculty delegation of lecturer Stan Gray, who had unequivocally supported the students' demands from the beginning.

PSA chairman Arnold August termed the negotiations "a victory for the PSA." He said that "firstly, the faculty has been forced to acknowledge the right of students to participate in the making of meaningful decisions on the departmental level."

"Secondly, over the last three days, faculty has de facto collectively acknowledged the outstanding PSA philosophical position. This principle concerns student participation in the appointments function. All students, both graduates as well as undergraduates, are to play a role in assessing the academic competence of the new professors.

He called the agreement "a turning point in the student movement at McGill. Collective action by direct means such as occupation and strike for collective goals is not only legitimate but has proven to be an effective strategy in certain situations".

But he warned that "the thrust for democracy is not over. It is only beginning.

"We must continue the fight for parity. It has always been our principle. The necessity for this fight has become even clearer".

After the session, PSA executive member Harry Edel said the agreement was "a victory only in that we weren't totally defeated". He told a jubilant meeting of the occupying forces on the fourth floor of the Leacock Building that "we must keep in mind what our original goals were". The student demands had been reduced from parity on all committees to one third across the board and then from one-third to the position that was finally accepted yesterday by faculty.

The reconstituted political science section will look like this:

- Students will have one-third representation on Section. This year that will mean seven student representatives.
- Students will have one-third representation on committees performing curriculum functions, provided there be no fewer than two students on any such committee.
- There will be one PhD student on the committee that examines and assesses PhD proposals, and one MA student on the corresponding committee for MAs.
- The eight-man appointments committee will have two students, to be chosen by the PSA.
- There will be one student on the five-man Steering Committee.
- Certification of students

Continued on page 3

If the Political Science strike is settled today, the following classes will meet to discuss times for exams:

Professor Waller -325-Exam cancelled, class will meet Friday at usual time to discuss exam date.

Professor Steinberg -344a- Class will be held Monday at 1 pm to discuss midterm and future exams.

In addition, the Political Science 211 exam has been put off to this Tuesday from 4 to 6 pm if the strike is settled.

HOW COME?

Yes, there were elections for Students' Council yesterday. No, we don't have the results yet...they are still running through the computer. May the miracles of modern science never cease.

Rep by Pop?

Constitution referendum ends today

If you didn't vote yesterday, do it now

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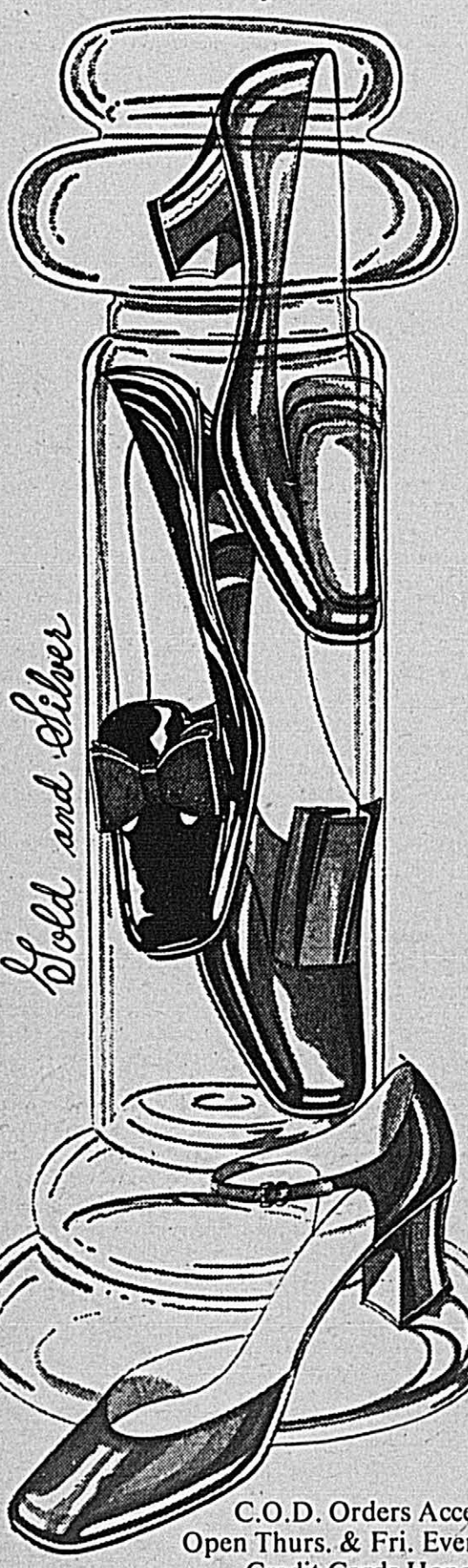

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what's what

COMMERCE REFERENDUM

The proposed constitutional amendment to raise fees to $6, received a majority of votes yesterday, but not the two-thirds necessary for passage. The tally was:

Yes – 98
No – 80
Invalid – 9
Fees will remain at $4.

THE FEAST

The SGWU Department of Fine Arts will present Michael McClure's "The Feast" today through Saturday, at The Theatre, 1455 Maisonneuve Blvd. "The Feast" stems from the Theatre of Cruelty, and utilizes the ritualistic and the modern in this presentation. Tickets are $1, students $0.50. For information, call 879-4341.

SEVENTH SEAL

Film Society will present Ingmar Bergman's "The Seventh Seal" Saturday, December 7, at 1 pm and 3:30 pm in the PSCA. Admission is $1.

NIGERIAN COMMISSIONER

Chief Anthony Enahoro, Nigerian Federal Commissioner for Information and Labour, will speak on "The Nigerian Crisis" in the Hall Building of Sir George Williams University, Room 937, on Friday, December 6, at 6 pm.

Chief Enahoro has led the Nigerian Federal Governement Peace Delegation in talks with the Biafrans and is one of the persons most qualified to explain the stand of the Nigerian government.

SONGFEST

The Choral Society, under the direction of Gifford Mitchell, will present its annual songfest of Christmas melodies Saturday, December 14, at 8:15 pm at the St. James United Church. Tickets at $1.50 are available at the Union Ticket Office, International Music Store, or at the door.

McGILL PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY
presents
Professor Florence Farmer
lecturing on
"Dietetics"
FRI. DEC. 6 S¼ 1 pm

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today

SANDWICH THEATER: Mind., Mind, Mind, Bang, in the twisting inversion of... Union Theater, 1 pm.
CHINESE STUDENT SOCIETY: China Night, Drama Meeting. Union B23, 7:30 pm.
COMMERCE STUDENT-FACULTY RELATIONS COMMITTEE: Open meeting for all interested faculty and students. Duggan House, Rooms 23-24, 1 pm.
SOCIOLOGY CLUB AND FILM SOCIETY: Who's afraid of Virginia Woolf. L132, 8 pm.
RIFLE CLUB: Men and women welcome. SAC Gym, 6:30 pm.
CHORAL SOCIETY: Regular practice, all members must attend. Union Ballroom, 5 pm.
FIGURE SKATING: Men and Women Club members and instruction. Winter Stadium, 2-4 pm.
AMATEUR RADIO CLUB: Morse Code classes. Union 401, 1 pm.
HILLEL: Seymour Mayne poetry reading. Hillel House 3460 Stanley, 1 pm.
NEWMAN CENTER: Discussion authority. 3484 Peel, 8 pm.
INTL SOCIETY FOR KRISHNA CONSCIOUSNESS: Informal philosophy, discussion with vegetarian lunch. 3720 Park ave., noon.
SAVOY SOCIETY: Principals only. Union 307, 1 pm.
NEW WORLD GROUP: Political Philosophy of the Black Panthers. 3519A Hutchison St., 8:30 pm.
PRE-MED SOCIETY: People interested in going on tour of Ayerst Pharmaceutical may leave names at B44 all Day.
WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE VOLLEYBALL. Team practice. Currie Gym, 5-7 pm.
CHINESE STUDENTS SOCIETY: First issue of "McGill Chinese Monthly" available at Union Box office. Must show membership card.
CAMERA CLUB: Darkroom instruction. 4-6 pm.

THE END

The Daily will stop publishing tomorrow, Friday, for a Christmas break. The annual Christmas issue will appear Friday, December 13. All items for the Today and What's What columns for December 6 through 12 must be submitted to the Daily by 2 pm today.

Items for the week of December 13 through 20 must be submitted by Wednesday, December 11.

McGill Hillel Students' Society
presents
Seymour Mayne
in a reading of his own poetry
TODAY - 1 PM 3460 STANLEY

Police keep San Fran open

SAN FRANCISCO (CUPI) – Over 500 police and their clubs kept San Francisco State College open Tuesday but dozens were injured in the process.

The police made forays through the campus all day as newly-appointed Administration President S.I. Hayakawa followed through with his "get tough" approach to student disorder.

The heaviest assault came early in the afternoon as students finished an "illegal" rally and prepared to invade a building where business and social science classes are held.

The rally, forbidden under Hayakawa's new rules because a bullhorn was used, had ended and students were clustered on the building steps, when police arrived. The policemen, swinging their clubs, waded into the students. As many as four policemen would hold a student while a fifth would beat him with a club.

One black student had his head cracked open and was left bleeding on the sidewalk. Students eventually fought back with chair legs and other furniture. One policeman was hospitalized.

Hayakawa spoke over the campus public address system as police attacked students: "If you want police off the campus, please disperse. This is an unwarranted assembly. You will help your teachers, students and yourself if you disperse. If some of you want to make trouble, stay right there. The police will see that you get it."

One student yelled at policemen from a distance of 30 yards as they approached. He was chased for half a mile before police clubbed him into submission and loaded him into a waiting patrol wagon.

The San Francisco State issue started November 6 when George Murray, a Black Panther, was suspended for urging Black students to defend themselves. A student strike started immediately, and was followed by a faculty strike until Governor Ronald Reagan and the Board of Trustees ordered the campus reopened. Robert Smith, Administration President, reisgned last week when he found it impossible to open the campus. Hayakawa was appointed and with his "get tough" line, opened a new violent front.

Hayakawa has now suspended leaders of the Black Student Union, Students for a Democratic Society, and the Third World Liberation Front for their activities in the strike. He has also told two faculty members their contracts would not be renewed because of their actions.

Students have been threatened with suspension and faculty with dismissal by Hayakawa if they continue with the strike. The college administration refused to give attendance figures Tuesday.

A group of Black community leaders including an assemblyman, city councillor and methodist pastor, released a statement Tuesday morning criticizing Hayakawa's actions.

"Dr. Hayakawa in depending on police force is relying on a version of law and order which must of necessity perpetuate the racism which Black students are opposing. White racism can be represented by a yellow skin."

"He is not qualified to speak for us. We see no value in having persons of color acting as college president who is not responsible to the needs of Black people as Black people see themselves rather than as he imagines them to be."

Faculty accepts...

Continued from page 1

and matters of promotion, tenure and salary of faculty will remain vested in faculty committees.

In his opening statement, made before the faculty concession was announced, student negotiator Harry Cowen said "once upon a time we would have been prepared to sit, like Estragon and Vladimir, on the cold moors of Leacock, waiting for Godot, listening in hope to the messenger who tells us that Godot will be coming not today, but tomorrow. But we are no Vladimir, we are no Estragon. We know that Godot never comes of his own accord, if at all".

Minutes later, and not of his own accord, Godot came.

Finally...

Council meets and does things

by Hilary Wass

Last night's Council meeting was a record one: all items on the agenda were completed for the first time in an awfully long time.

One item that had been pending for some weeks was a definite stand on UGEQ policies. A motion was presented by Julius Grey that the Students' Society dissociate itself with UGEQ's position on Bill 90, which guarantees the right of parents to have their children educated in either French or English, and with Tuesday's UGEQ demonstration protesting the bill. After lengthy debate, the motion was passed.

Also passed was a motion that Council mandate their representative to UGEQ to "continue to work towards orienting UGEQ and Francophone students in general away from questions of narrow nationalism, and towards questions of more general social importance."

The selection of the Judicial Committee was considered as business arising out of the minutes. Bob Hajaly, President of the Students' Society, moved that Council instruct its committee for the selection of the Judical Committee to open applications to all third year Law students, and to submit a seven-member slate of judges to Council for ratification.

Grey objected to the exclusion of students from other faculties, and amended the motion so that the Judicial Committee would consist of only four Law students, and three students from any faculty to be chosen by Council.

A long argument on Council's policy on racism and racist speakers was touched off by a request of the Debating Union for funds for a speakers program which included $1500 honorarium for Strom Thurmond, a self-declared white racist. The upshot was that Council would not pay any racist to speak at McGill, although it would not prevent anyone from speaking.

A $1,000 fee for Malcolm Muggeridge was approved.

Clarke also brought councillors up to date on his investigation of the alleged financial mismanagement of the Black Writers' Congress held here six weeks ago.

So far Clarke has verified about $1100 in unauthorized expenditure.

Peter Foster, Internal Vice-President, moved that Council mandate its lawyers to look into the possibility of establishing a legal aid committee, and allocate a sum of not more than $50 for that purpose. Despite vehement objections from André Mécs (Law), this motion was carried.

The last item dealt with University Centre Regulations. A series of amendments regarding reservations of rooms in the Union were passed with little debate.

And with a sigh of relief, councillors went home to bed.

Students' Society Executive Applications

Applications are invited for the positions of

BLOOD DRIVE CHAIRMAN

STUDENT HANDBOOK EDITOR

AD HOC COMMITTEE

to draft a Students' Society brief to the Commission on relations between universities and Government.

Application forms can be obtained at the Students' Council office, and should be left there when completed.

DEADLINE: THURSDAY, DEC. 12 AT 5 PM

Julius Grey
Executive Applications Chairman

Daily photo by Paul Chefurka

THEY'RE CELEBRATING: PSA negotiator Harry Cowen (he's the one with the funny hair) celebrates the PSA success with assorted sitter-inners. If the PSA meeting today at one decides to accept the faculty offer, they won't be occupying much longer.

Politics is what works

It is not that the PSA is particularly violent or anything so coarse as that. Rather, the political science students have learned from their newspaper columns and their own gut experience the hard lessons of life. They have, in other words, understood the lessons of direct action.

If men cannot receive the warm fires of intellectual freedom by means of respectful request, followed by ignominious begging, then there comes a day when they seize the fuel and stoke the coals for themselves. True intellectual discussion is a principle neither students nor any one else can afford to sacrifice, if they wish to possess for themselves the ability to carve out a new and better world. Direct action was voted for by 600 political science students after they had spent many weary, unproductive months prodding in a firm yet still reverential manner for meaningful representation on important faculty committees.

While Sociology and English were receiving parity, while Simon Fraser, Antioch, Reed College and other North American universities had received parity on most committees, including the appointments function, the PSA executive was fighting for the ridiculously low representation of one third, after the notion of parity had been contemptuously swept aside as irrelevant by a faculty incapable of understanding the benefits that student decision-making could bring to a university environment currently creaking along on the crutches of a croaky establishment.

Direct action was taken, in the form of occupation of the fourth floor of Leacock and a wholesale strike of classes. So deep-rooted was the discontent that students of all temperaments, of all colors on the political spectrum, voted for and supported the action. Let us make no bones about it. Let us not mince the words in our mealy mouths. Power was seized, and used as a leverage by political science students to extract from faculty what could obviously never have been conceded under normal circumstances.

Quite evidently, confrontation politics constitute a fact of life that cannot be hidden behind the mystique of theory. Mystification may be a tool employed by faculty members, but students are interested in the concrete meanings. Theory is important for conceptialization purposes, but slides into insignificance if it remains dichotomized from the events of actuality.

During the confrontation, played out during the course of official negotiations (which the students brought about, not the faculty), something became very clear. The validity of students bowing to the divine authority of faculty, on the basis of a mythical "competence" gap, was shattered into a thousand fragments. Richard III's crown has rolled into the bushes once and for all, never to be retrieved. The horse and the kingdom are gone.

Now the time has arrived to change for the better this university and, no doubt, many others that will follow. Huge classrooms, empty course content, politically jaundiced professors, each and every factor making up the opposite of an intelligent and intellectual community can be reformed.

However, steps in the process of educational reform, steps toward a truly critical university, are

by HARRY COWEN

not the same as complete feform. For this, students need parity with faculty. After this confrontation, political science students will keep their eyes fixated on this goal of parity. Equal rights for students may have appeared ludicrous in an age when children 12 years old labbored for 15 hours a day in the workhouses of Victorian England. We insult ourselves by suggesting that McGill, 1968, is situated in the same historical context. In twentieth-century North America, students are proving more vital, more intelligent, more politically aware than their "superiors". Political science students are becoming conscious of the fact that politics is what works. Even their own 'pluralist' professors tell it to them. Confrontation is a technique that works, when all else has failed.

To imagine that students at McGill will now be satisfied with anything less than a recognition of their fundamental rights, i.e. equality and parity on all department committees, whether it comes this year or next, is to ignore the reality of all that has occurred over the past ten days in the political science section.

NOTES:

For change from within

During the past week, the Engineering Common Room was the scene of more than one discussion on secession.

Secessionists had complaints ranging from the fact that most engineers had no time to join most Students' Society activities to the McGill Daily's plunging into a mud of political discourse of practically no interest to engineers.

Their opponents argued that change has to occur from the inside. Secession would make the engineer even more a voice crying out in the wilderness.

All agreed on what was wrong, but the two groups had different views on what was to be done.

A referendum was called and this is how it stands:

With a 50% turnout, the engineers voted against secession. In fact 50% of the votes cast were against it. From this we can draw two conclusions:

- Half the engineers turned out to vote – apathy does not characterize them.
- Secession was rejected by a 63% majority – a third of the engineers were completely dissatisfied, dissatisfied enough to pull out; the rest are dissatisfied but agree that change has to come gradually and from within the Students' Society.

An interesting aspect to take into consideration was that 128 ballots were judged unacceptable. The cause was inexperience in voting procedures. Most of these ballots were in favor of secession. The balance would have been shifted to 58% against 42% for.

It is time for the H-H-F trio along with the engineers and the rest of the Students' Society to get together and try to solve their problems. Dissatisfaction has also felt from students in Commerce, Medicine and Graduate Studies. We will have to think of reforms not only for the engineers but for the whole campus.

Guy MACARIOS

LETTERS

The cops were ready

Sir,

The cops were ready for us, as I arrived at the Data Centre with my roommate, Alex Tyssiak, at about 1 a.m. Wednesday morning. With other students, we were calling for a "McGill en Anglais" as French factions of the M.I.S. were demanding "McGill en Francais" among other things, in seizing the Data Centre.

The police were called in and a crowd of some 200 students that had gathered, slowly started dispersing. As other students, I gave ground without incident with my friend. We retreated under threat of night sticks and nazi-type police terrorists. We gave way, and we had immediate thoughts of going home.

Then the cops got rough all along the cordoned line. Jabbed fiercely in the back and in the ribs, hurt and in pain, provoked beyond endurance, I swung arount to meet the night stick of a Gestapo looking type policeman. I caught the night stick of the cop, and with that three others bore down on me, dragging my head down to a press car by means of a night stick choking my throat. Hell broke wild in me and I resisted this asphyxiation. After being severely beaten and groaning like a wild and wounded pig, I went down fighting the night sticks of the Montreal police.

I was then immediately carried off by five or six police "officers" to a conveiniently waiting paddy wagon. Half-conscious, nauseated and on the verge of collapse, I was thrown into the police wagon.

Subsequently, I was charged with (of all fucking things) resisting arrest, assault of police officers and breaking the peace. After interrogation and consequent beatings, finger-printing, and photographing (for our police files) I was pushed into a dirty cell by a filthy cop.

About one hour later, on gaining semi-consciousness, after seeing a cockroach crawl into a sewer in the cell, I began to vomit.

Peter Sebastian Chumak
BAI

A warm bucket of spit

Sir,

When I was a little boy, I got into a petty argument with some old friends. The words became very heated until before we knew it we were hurling insults. Then they said some things that got me right where I lived. I was too angry to forget; too hurt to forgive; too timid to fight; and too proud to cry. So I singled out the weakest among them, and I spit on them.

Yesterday's 'Free Press' reminds me of a warm bucket of spit.

Bernie Shaicovitch
Joey Treiger

Free Press apologizes for "baseless satire"

Sir,

In yesterday's edition of the McGill Free Press, there appeared a series of satirical pensketches on student leaders at McGill. The purpose of these was twofold: (1) to satirize these leaders as a collectivity, this as an extension of the Free Press' editorial policy; and (2) to satirize them individually, in much the same way as the Daily's earlier pensketches did several members of Senate. It was never – NEVER – the intention of this editor – nor of the author, who should and will remain anonymous – to humiliate or embarrass the subjects of the pensketches.

As a matter of style, the author "described" several personal traits of the people involved. In the case of Steve Albert, he wildly exaggerated certain mannerisms. I can only state that as the editor, I hereby publicly apologize for the hurt and insult felt by Steve. I must further assure him that he is a person I hold in the highest regard – both as a kind and sensitive individual, and as a most perceptive student of political theory and politics.

I regret most profoundly that he should have been hurt by what was so clearly baseless satire. It is quite unnecessary to be offended, Steve; I'm apologizing again if you were.

Gordon Garmaise,
Editor-in-Chief, McGill Free Press

McGILL DAILY

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Things are not better up here

HALIFAX

After 400 years of slavery new forces, new definitions are emerging. Any serious discussions of black people must be understood in these terms. These aggressive new forces are defining a new universe. This universe seeks its centre in terms of a common humanity. The expression of community is contingent upon communication. Blacks have not had community for we have not been able to communicate. As a group we have not been cohesive, and as individuals we have not been coherent.

This is changing. We have discovered the key to our community. The key lies within our capacity to destroy that which will not allow us to be cohesive as group and coherent as individuals. We must destroy the grid which separates us from ourselves and our family. We were trapped in that grid. We call it racism.

Insofar as it oppresses us and destroys us we simply and directly seek to destroy racism. Our expanding universe, our emerging black community seeks to pull us together through the destruction of racism and the assertion of our common humanity.

The black people of Halifax are learning something about the assertion of this humanity. They are learning something about this new community. They are becoming aware of their blackness. It will be difficult. They have been oppressed for a long time.

by NORMAN COOK
Special to the McGill Daily

Historical perspective is essential to understand the full dimensions of the oppression of black people in this region.

Black people have lived in Nova Scotia since the early 1600s. They arrived here in three groups. Black people brought into the province by their New England masters played a significant role in the building of Halifax in the mid-eighteenth century. With the coming of the United Empire Loyalists in 1783 approximately 1500 black men entered the province. These men came either in the employ of their masters or as freemen.

The largest group of black men arrived during the war of 1812. These men had been brought in to serve in His Majesty's land or sea forces in return for the status of free settlers in British Possessions. These separate groups were forged into one behind a central ideal — freedom. This ideal was never fulfilled.

Having lost control over the revenues of the Thirteen Colonies, the British had a major problem. Finances were needed to recoup the losses in America as well as to continue their continental war. The British had clearly intended to use Nova Scotia as a free trade area competitive with her former colonies. The maritime trade in a rising mercantile system was irresistible to British imperialism. The object was clear — the wealth of the Americas.

Freedom in this context meant the unleashing of skills in an increasing division of labor. The talents of the black men who came to Nova Scotia testify to the British position. The black men who arrived in Nova Scotia in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were amply skilled. They were sailmakers, shipbuilders and millwrights. It should seem clear that white men of this time were not prepared to take their unskilled black slaves anywhere, let alone into the wilds of British North America.

Outside of the purely economic context, freedom had another meaning. A far more political meaning. What it clearly meant was freedom for United Empire Loyalists. Many of the black men who arrived with these Loyalists also accepted these meanings for themselves. This freedom was purely mythical. This was the Loyalist Lie.

In appearance, the fundamental nature of contract relations were changed; in reality it was not. The deed of sale was transformed into such things as the licence of apprenticeship or more often the bond of servitude. The fundamental character of social relations which define varying degrees of freedom and unfreedom were not changed.

Any suggestion that relationships were significantly changed is also based on myth. In reality, the British experiment in Nova Scotia failed. They were unable to compete with the new union of states. This failure had profound implications for people in Nova Scotia. The British could no longer afford to underwrite the economy of the colony. The new contract relations between blacks and whites could not be honored. The deals were over. Apprentices were not trained. Servants ceased to have the protection of effective bonds.

The legitimate base of their economy was destroyed. Any magnitude of power which they had gained dissipated rapidly into nothingness. The black people of Nova Scotia became the wards of the British churchmen in Canada. Only a complex of myths remained. These myths served to protect the people from the harsher realities of trying to eke out a daily living. The central myth remained the Loyalist Lie.

This notion lingers amongst black Nova Scotians to this day. Its modern expressions is that "things are better up here in Canada". Many black people I have met in Halifax build their lives around that assumption. White Canada reinforces the delusion. Indeed it is a fantasy in this town where a recent employment survey of 7,142 blue collar jobs revealed that only 45 are held by black people. Less than two percent of the black population has advanced beyond grade 12 and less than 25 percent has gone beyond grade 9. Things are definitely not better up here.

Intransigent racism and shifting attitudes of local whites have kept black people in this region separated. This is changing.

Young black men and women are in the streets teaching the people. Young men and women who do not recognize the spatial separation of their people. They do not recognize the existence of the United States or Canada, of Oakland, California or Halifax, Nova Scotia. The lessons being taught are simple and axiomatic:

1. Black people lack political and economic power.
2. Black people must do anything that is necessary to gain that power.

The black people of Halifax are listening, learning and becoming.

LETTERS

Unequal drag

Sir,

As a Daily staffer, I must admit to the shock I received upon opening my copy of the McGill Free Press. With the journalistic pride that all of us feel towards the Daily, I didn't until this point think anyone could top us. But along came Gordie and the gorks to prove me wrong.

Hate rags are a real drag. So are leftwinghackpoliticianelitist creeps. But we most remember there is not an equality in dragginess. Some people are more of a drag than others; some hate rags are more hateable than others. An' you've got to admit that Steven Albert ; loveable, whereas Dean Frost...

It's true that there's a lot bugging the left on this campus, and, in fact, the Free Press was able to hit upon some of it. But the Free Press hit it in such a way as to make it faint and maybe die while receiving artificial respiration. There is, after all, a difference between constructive and destructive criticism.

It's time for us to ask all sorts of questions about what's happening here, like why some of these guys want to be the old Rocke, rather than eliminate the need for one. And there are questions about why involvement takes on the form of Students' Council and why we're not getting to what's really bugging us here. But those questions are not answered by talking about Mark Wilson's academic success. For that matter, I bet there are leftists with pimples.

It takes guts to put out a hate rag. But that doesn't bother anyone apparently.

Vicky Royal

The article printed on these pages last Tuesday entitled "The city men invade quiet Bagot county" was written by Willa Marcus.

The right to be an ass

Sir:

In having spent almost two and one half years at McGill I have read a substantial number of views and opinions. One of the purposes of a campus newspaper is to provide a means for expressions of any variety and from anyone who wishes to express them. This is good since it gives a student the chance to acquire some conception of what kind of individuals make up our student society. Yesterday you have printed a letter written by an individual (for the sake of society I sincerely hope an individual) by the name of Lawrence Weiser.

It seems to me that Mr. Weiser had spent too much time the night before with the copies of the Webster's Dictionary and Roget's Thesauraus trying to feed the reader with the largest amount of colourful bullshit I have ever read or heard. If he had spent some of this time thinking both logically and clearly about the content of the letter maybe he would have displayed less of this close-minded ignorance.

Since you couldn't blame the "commies" alone, you decided to throw in the term "nazi-fascists" for a better effect. I guess you have now clarified and classified all. For your information Mr. Weiser, the PSA consists mainly of serious minded students who care enough about the quality of their education to question its outdated demerits. This is an unlimited right of all students. You say that the PSA has no limits on its rights and therefore is immoral and infringes on liberty. Under liberty which is as precious to all as it is to you, one has the right o do and say anything he wishes as long as it is not prohibited by law. How can you compare people who seriously question and think to murderous nazis. The ideologies of the strikers are varied. They range from fascism to communism. But they do unite in one aspect; they are people concerned with making education a stimulating and worthwile experience. It is to this that they wish to put their valuable time. You, Mr. Weiser, you wish to devote it to writing meaningless amounts of garbage. But as you state liberty is essential. So go ahead Mr. Weiser and make an ass of yourself. This is an unlimited right which dutifully belongs to you.

Steven Strasser
BA3

Upholds honour of Nova Scotia courts

Sir:

I have just finished reading one of the worst pieces of journalistic nonsense that the Daily seems to thrive on. I make reference to an article entitled "Justice on Brunswick street" by one Norman Cook on one Rosie Douglas, which appered in the Dec. 4 issue. (Before making further remarks, I should like to preface myself by stating that I have known both Mr. Cook and Mr. Douglas for a number of years and had heretofore considered them to be gentlemen of intelligence and dignity. As well, I couldn't care less if they were purple with pink polka-dots. As a matter of fact, I remember the carefree days when it appeared that Mr. Cook liked to think that he was light orange.)

The fact that Rosie Douglas may have been arrested on false charges stemming from racial prejudice is, of course, appalling. I would point out, however, that no court has decided the issue yet. As well, even if true, I see no reason why Mr. Douglas had to lower himself to insulting a member of the bench who probably is a fine and respected member of the bar and his community. If Mr. Douglas feels he is being persecuted by the police of that province, he shall have his day in court — providing he can control himself from justifiable charges of contempt. Furthermore, his actions are nothing more than the typical and uselessly disruptive tactics of the black militants who feel that since they can't have everything in the world handed to them on a silver platter, they might as well stir up any kind of controversy in order to justify the fact that they don't wish to really earn their livings as well as the respect of others.

But, what really disgusts me is the nerve of Mr. Cook (and the Daily) to print this information in such a manner as to imply that not only is Mr. Douglas an innocent little lamb (no color connotations intended) but that there is a general conspiracy on the part of the legal system in Nova Scotia to purge all those with permanent suntans.

I, for one, find such insinuations obnoxious and repugnant not only to journalistic excellence but to common decency in general.

One final point. I contend that the establishment of a legal aid fund for Mr. Douglas is not only ridiculous but an insult to his wealthy father as well. Further, it has come to my attention that certain revenues under his control from the recent Black Writers' Conference are still to be accounted for.

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LOST

BROWN PLASTIC BRIEFCASE: Prince Arthur near Durocher, Fri. Nov. 29. Desperate, important notes & papers. Reward. Call 739-5980 anytime.

MEN'S GOLD-RIMMED GLASSES, in black case. Friday night; Sherbrooke between Mansfield and Peel. Name on Case: Dr. Sean St. Pierre. 254-0484.

GENETICS 201 NOTES: manila folder, 11/25/68 in S-¼ Zoo 222 lecture. Substantial reward. Phone Rm. 722, 842-0879 Molson Hall.

PAIR OF GREEN-RIMMED GLASSES in grey case, last week. Tel: 845-9045.

MISCELLANEOUS

SING AT CHRISTMAS 1968: Choral Society's concert is on December 14, St. James United Church at 8:15 pm. Tickets $1.50 each.

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REALLY ZAVIE LEVINE! How the hell do you know how solid Raquel Welch's bust is? Your most eminently worthy opponents.

CONFIDENTIAL to Herbie, Larry and Peter: Thank for the punch. It was a knockout. The G. Phi's.

INCENSE, POSTERS, HOOKA PIPES send for Catalogue. Middle Pumo, P. O. Box 245, Station B, Montreal.

M.O.C. SQUARE DANCE Friday Dec. 6th in Union Ballroom at 8 pm. Everyone welcome, 50 cents.

ROCK'N ROLL GUITAR BAND wants to entertain small or familly parties (special rate) call Rodge, 845-6585 after 7 pm.

STEPHANOS IS MEAN TO ME!

THANK Howie, Richie, Jack, Cybil, Lorne, Willie and wonderful Herb for helping Teach-in. We love you. Sayeth Mort and Charlie.

M.O.C. ELECTIONS for Publicity Director at Open Meeting, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 7:30 pm. RVC Common Room.

ENCOUNTER GROUP: Leads to self-awareness and constructive interaction. Open to any student. Planning session Dec. 6, Friday, 2 pm. "3465" — 3465 Peel St.

PASSION FLOWERS bloom at 21 — There's still time. Happy Birthday and Hurry Glo!!! IrF.

M.O.C. TRIP TO WHITE MOUNTAIN, New Hampshire, Dec. 6-8. Backpacking or snowshoes. Call Tracy — 842-0113.

FISH NETS have finally arrived, after three months, many colours, 15' x 6', available at the Purple Unknown, 2145 Bleury near Sherbrooke.

ALL TYPES OF SEWING and alterations at reasonable rates by seamstress in own home next to Union. Phone 288-5679.

M.O.C. BACKPACKING trip to Mt. Mansfield this weekend. Contact Kevin, 352-1512.

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Students' Society

Referendum on
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THURSDAY DECEMBER 5, 1968

Voting at all polls on referendum only

Leacock Building	9 am - 4 pm
University Centre	9 am - 4 pm
McConnell Building	9 am - 4 pm
Strathcona Building	9 am - 4 pm
McIntyre Building	9 am - 4 pm

- **Any full or partial student at the University may vote.**
- **All voting on Thursday will be on Constitutional Amendments ONLY; at this time those who did not vote on Wednesday may do so at any of the Polls listed above.**

NO PERSON WILL BE PERMITTED TO VOTE WITHOUT A PERMANENT McGILL ID CARD OR CLAIM STUB.

Chris Portner
Chief Returning Officer

Gutty effort not enough

Rouge et Or trip hockey Redmen 4-2

by Ian Urquhart

The Redmen of the ice showed last night that, although they are not a winning team, they are a gutty team.

Still hungover from the stunning loss at Carleton, the Redmen dropped two goals behind league-leading Laval in the first five minutes at the Winter Stadium and looked ready to call it a night. But they fought back against the bigger and better Frenchmen and outplayed them for the rest of the game only to lose, 4-2, because of a lack of finesse around the net. The loss left McGill in fifth place in the Eastern Section of the OQAA with one win in five games.

Laval was not up for this game and were without two of their best players, centre Guy Morel and defenceman Alain Bergeron. Nonetheless, they jumped into an early lead when their third line pumped two goals behind Norm Lord in within twenty seconds.

After they recovered from this opening onslaught, the Redmen lured the Rouge et Or into playing a chippy game. This ruined Laval's fine positional play, provided the fans with a lot of exciting wide open skating, and hitting, and fighting, and enabled McGill to stay in the game.

George Kemp opened the scoring for the Redmen with his fifth goal in as many games when he stole the puck in the corner, worked it in front and slipped it behind goalie Jacques Audy.

Regain Margin

Bul Laval scored early in the second period to regain their two goal margin on a forty-foot slap shot by Gilles Gagnon. Brit Doherty got this one back for the Redmen, converting Jean Dupere's pass from the corner.

Then the game got really rough, and the referee appeared helpless to stop the blatant cheating by both sides. He called six minors in less than three minutes to no avail. The most stimulating incident came when Laval star Norman Côté, who seemed to miss his centre, Morel, high-sticked McGill defenceman George Hamilton. Big George promptly wrestled the smaller Cote to the ice and started throwing punches. Côté, terrified by what he had started, put his arms over his face and waited for the referee to stop the 'fight'.

With the penalty box full, Jules Michaud scored for Laval, after le Gros Jean Rioux carried the puck the length of the ice.

The third period was also penalty infested and the Redmen had many power play opportunities to score. But coach Brian Gilmour only played two lines during the last thirty minutes and, as a result, his big guns like Kemp, Peter Burgess, and Skippy Kerner, were tired. Still, they had many chances, but not once in the final period did they beat Audy. Not that the Laval goalie was that good, but McGill has had trouble all season finishing their plays.

Kemp and Burgess were disgusted with themselves after the game. Their line has scored just once in the last two games.

Gilmour was also disappointed despite the fact his team lost by only two goals to the best squad in the division. "We did not start playing till the second period", the coach complained. "We have to be ready to come out fast in the first period."

Gilmour was encouraged with the work of Norm Lord in goal. He kept the Redmen in the game in the final period with many fine saves. In addition, Gilmour liked the way his team outhit the bigger Laval squad.

SLAP SHOTS: A scout for the Boston Bruins watched the game. He was particularly interested in Kemp, who becomes eligible for the NHL amateur draft this June... Brian Gilmour is on the Montreal Canadiens' inactive list — perhaps they will call him up if Larry Hillman must return to Minnesota... 19 minors, a misconduct, and a game misconduct were called in the game... The misconducts went to Laval's Rioux who spat at the referee... The ref was bad, but not that bad.

Daily photo by Leo Lax

MAN TO MAN: Redmen rearguard Rod McCarthy (4) controls puck in own end as belligerent Normand Côté (9) of Laval cruises dangerously in last night's 4-2 Rouge et Or victory in the Winter Stadium.

SCORING SUMMARY

First Period

1. Laval, Gravel (Pérusse) 4:53
2. Laval, Pérusse (Piché, Gravel) 5:11
3. McGill, Kemp (Burgess) 9:40

Penalties: Lacroix 3:00; Gravel 14:22; Lapointe 17:38.

Second Period

4. Laval, Gagnon (Michaud, Rioux) 1:31
5. McGill Doherty (Dupere) 12:16
6. Laval, Michaud (Rioux) 15:49

Penalties: Hamilton 3:35; Bérubé 7:40; Bérubé 9:45; Vandal and Ross 14:18; Hamilton (double minor) and Côté 15:10; Kemp 16:55; Audy 18:15.

Third Period

No scoring

Penalties: Hamilton 1:04; Hamilton 4:19; Lapointe 5:36; Côté 7:58; Gravel 13:44; Gagnon and Rioux (misconduct and game misconduct) 18:00.

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FOLK-DANCING Miss Ditzah Tamari has agreed to give lessons in Israeli folk-dancing and this program will also culminate in a performance in March. The charge for these lessons will be minimal but, again, the class will be small.

POETRY: Hillel will be sponsoring a book of poetry to be published with the co-operation of some local B'Nai B'Rrith lodges. All entries must be submitted typed to the Hillel House for judging by a panel of English professors, before Jan. 20th.

Registration forms and further information can be obtained at the Hillel House office, 3460 Stanley; Tel. 845-9171 or 845-9172.

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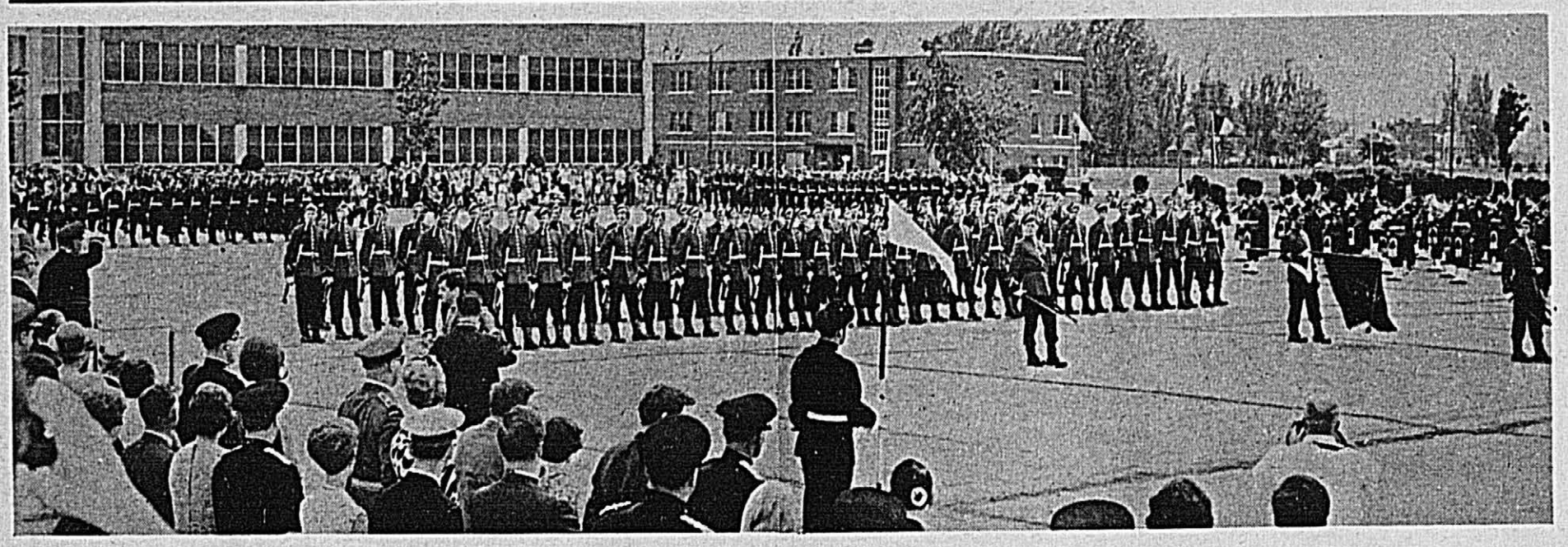

Graduation day at Collège Militaire Royal.

The student as soldier

by Sheryl Taylor-Munro

You've all seen pictures of them, dressed in their scarlet jackets with the gold braid trim, their navy caps with more gold braid, and their navy trousers with, of course, more gold, but this time stripes. If you guessed the Mounties, you were wrong.

They're officer cadets (to give them their official title) at Royal Roads, Royal Military College, or Collège Militaire Royale, and their parents decided that their being 'proper gentlemen' it was only fitting that they should round out their education by attending a military college cum finishing school. At twenty-two, they are now full officers without ever having been privates.

That's the way it is with all those rich RMC brats, right?

Not anymore. Fifteen or even ten years ago, the image was a valid one; but this is no longer the case. Today most are from middle – or lower – class families and can't afford to attend a regular university, but must instead pay for their degree with four or five years (depending on the college) of military studies in a regimented environment followed by another four years of active service.

As a prep, the student's room is inspected daily. If so much as a wrinkle can be detected on the precisely made-up bed, the student is penalized with a circle on his daily record. Too many circles within one day results in some form of physical discipline, usually involving running or cleaning up.

At the end of three months, a review of each prep's record (academic and disciplinary) is made and a decision taken on whether or not he'll be allowed to stay.

This point is the decisive one for many of the preps. Those who have passed often decide to leave once they have had a taste of the kind of life they will be leading for the next four or five years.

One student, who went to CMR for three years and later attended RMC, said, "I wasn't sure in November, when I was passed, whether to stay or not. I decided to try it for the rest of the year; but if I had been at RMC, I probably would have quit."

Besides the food, which, as in most residences, is barely able to pass Health Department inspection, the living accommodations help to encourage those inclined toward leaving. Only one of the RMC residences, fondly referred to as the "Stockade" permits students to use heatable equipment (such as irons or hotplates) in their rooms, because the building is completely constructed of stone. In the other residences most of which are more than a hundred years old, the danger of fire is considerable.

As a result, the drop-out and expulsion rate is high. About one out of four leaves, one way or another, within the first three months, although entrance standards are high. Three out of four never make it through the four years to graduation.

Those who leave usually try to enter a regular university, although it often means working a couple of years first to earn the money for fees and expenses.

Of those who do graduate, most have learned how to beat the system. "The technique," as one RMC student put it, "consists of saluting with one hand while thumbing your nose with the other."

After their four or five years, many wish they had gone through on ROTP (Regular Officers Training Plan) instead. This method also pays for the education (plus a living allowance) while permitting the student to live much like any other university student, without the strict "left-right, left-right" discipline of a military college.

Either way, the student is required to serve two months each summer at one of Canada's military bases in practical training, and, upon graduation, a further four years with the option of leaving at the end.

I say "the option of leaving" rather than "the option of staying" because the military naturally assumes that after they have spent $20,000 giving you a university education you will stay in and make it a career.

Unfortunately for the military, statistics show that few are interested in more than the prescribed four years. Only one in four decides on the military as a career. This makes the final figure of those who enter the college ever using their specialized training beyond four years one in sixteen.

Most of the fifteen of sixteen who don't stay would agree with the cadet who said, "There's no way I'm staying in after my time is up. I want to go to graduate school and get my MA, then go into teaching."

Students entering the colleges each fall have usually decided on a career requiring some form of education beyond that given at the college – be it medicine, law, teaching or whatever, which means a break of four years between graduation and the resumption of studies.

The obvious conclusion is that those who enter are not interested in the armed forces. And that conclusion is borne out by talking to many of the students.

The common assumption is that they go there only for the prestige value of an RMC education when it comes time to get a job. An employer, given the choice between an RMC applicant and one from McGill, would offer the job to the RMC graduate.

But this doesn't account for the willingness of so many to submit themselves to Cadwin's – the conduct and disciplinary code book of the college that runs their lives for four or five years.

As one cadet put it, "If anything isn't covered in Cadwin's now, it will be in next year's revised edition. Books like this have a habit of getting noticeably thicker with each revision."

Even away from the college, the cadet is not free of its rules. Anything less than a 24-hours pass requires some form of military dress. Whether it's an actual uniform (complete with cape and walking stick) or just a blazer with the college crest, the college name must appear somewhere on his clothing.

This specialized form of dress is the outward symbol of the manner in which the colleges attempt to separate the cadets from the rest of Society. One cadet described the reason for this as "I guess they think it insures better indoctrination before they let us loose."

The campuses themselves are located in the relatively small communities of St. Jean, Victoria and Kingston, all of which have managed to retain the traditional values associated with small towns.

The success of these attempts to isolate the students is shown by the fact that most don't have time to read a newspaper or watch television to find out what's happening on the other side of the fence.

Although they are given the franchise at eighteen, many didn't use it in the June election because they didn't know what the issues involved were or who was running.

When they are admitted to the college, the students are encouraged to enter a science or engineering course; the arts courses are very limited. With the exception of English and French courses, which all cadets are required to take, economics is the only arts discipline developed enough to be offered as a major.

In recent years, some of the military courses have been replaced with courses in psychology; but such things as political science remain simply as basic information subjects that demand no critical examination on the part of the student. Systems of government is about as far as political science at RMC goes.

There are few outlets for criticism. Cadets are not permitted to voice their disapproval publicly or communicate with the press concerning the college in any way.

In writing this article, no names of students could be used. Whenever they were asked for information other than that found in the calendar – such as a copy of Cadwin's – they invariably said "You're sure you won't use my name?" But even with assurances that they would remain anonymous, the cadets were unwilling to provide a copy.

Attempts at reforming the colleges meet with tremendous opposition, especially from alumni ("They're making it too easy for them. Now when I was here...")

With a code like Cadwin's as their means of maintaining discipline, the faculty's statements about training the country's future leaders are difficult to take seriously. But then, these cadets will never really have an opportunity to show their initiative or leadership.

As officers, they will be expected simply to follow orders handed down by those above them. The only "leadership" they will be required to demonstrate will be in ensuring that those under their command follow the orders given them.

Even at the top of the ranks, criticism spoken above a whisper is severely dealt with. The example of the three admirals who publicly voiced their disapproval of the government's proposed unification of the three forces a couple of years ago is a case in point. This refusal to permit adverse opinion within the ranks is all in the name of maintaining morale.

Whenever they are questioned about the utility of the military college system, those in charge answer "The armed forces naturally want the best-trained men they can get."

The problem with this reasoning, of course, is that with only one in sixteen making it a career, the $20,000 spent educating each cadet is wasted money, as far as the Defence Department is concerned.

The government could put this money to better use by establishing more loans and bursaries for students who, because they are unable to a afford a regular university education, are forced to attend military colleges without ever intending to make the armed forces a career.

If the government feels it needs university-educated officers, it should train them within the ranks rather than at a military college. The government would then be certain that only those interested in long-term service would be taking the courses.

At present, with the number staying in the service being so small, the colleges serve no visible purpose. At best, they give the student some education (especially in the sciences and engineering); at worst, they remain a holdover from the days of Rule Britannia.